UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/456,150	12/07/1999	JOHN L. BEEZER	3797.84615	6044

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EXAMINER
YUAN, ALMARI ROMERO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"><i>Office Action Summary</i></td><td>Application No.

09/456,150</td><td>Applicant(s)

BEEZER ET AL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner

Almari Yuan</td><td>Art Unit

2176</td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 February 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-4,6,8,11-16,19,22-25 and 27-32</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-4,6,8,11-16,19,22-25 and 27-32</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: RCE and Amendment filed on 2/25/05.

2.   The rejection of claims 1-9, 11-20, 22-29, and 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Stoub has been withdrawn as necessitated by Applicant's amendment.

3.   The rejection of claims 10, 21, 30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Stoub and Chang has been withdrawn as necessitated by Applicant's amendment.

4.   Claims 5, 7, 9-10, 17-18, 20-21, and 26 are canceled. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 11-16, 19, 22-25,

and 27-32 are pending. Claims 1, 12, 23, and 32 are independent claims.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

5.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/25/05 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

7.   **Claims 1-4, 6, 11-16, 22-25, 27, 29, and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as**

being unpatentable over Stoub (USPN 6,389,437 B2 – filed on 01/1998) in view of Jacobsen

et al. (USPN 6,486,862 B1 – filed on 05/1997).

Regarding independent claim 1, Stoub discloses:

In a computer-based device, a method for formatting a document for presentation on a display of

the computer-based device (Stoub on col. 1, line 13 and col. 5, lines 36-42 teaches a computer

system) wherein format of the document is controlled by a plurality of formatting variables, the

method comprising of:

a) receiving user data specifying a value for at least one user-modifiable formatting

variable of a plurality of formatting variables (Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13 and 21-27 teaches user-

selected font such as Times New Roman (user-modifiable formatting variable); allowing user to

selectively increase the size of the font (user-modifiable formatting variable) such as 12- or 14-

point type or other desirable font size (value for user-modifiable formatting variable); col. 7,

lines 11-15 teaches paragraph indent (formatting variable) and on col. 9, lines 26-42 teaches

hyphenating words (formatting variable)); and

b) in response to step a) modifying at least a portion of the plurality of formatting

variables, other than the variable specified in a), such that the modified variables are optimized

for readability (Stoub on col. 3, lines 39-41 teaches allowing the user to modify font size to

enhance readability of on-screen presentation of information (optimizing for readability); on col.

4, lines 31-39, col. 6, lines 38-48, and col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches automatically reformatting

displayed material in response to a user change in size of displayed font; wherein the display

page formatting can be configured to indent paragraphs, wrap words, and other word- processing

commands (formatting variables)).

However, Stoub does not explicitly disclose "a font reference variable" and "non-numeric

large setting and non-numeric small setting".

Jacobsen is a system that can magnify the optical view of a handheld display device (see

Abstract and col. 8, lines 42-52). Further, on col. 13, lines 15-30 teaches a telephone can vary

the image size on the micro display such as to create a low resolution image with large characters

or create a high resolution with small characters (see Figures 8D-8E).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Jacobsen into Stoub to provide a low resolution image

with large characters and high resolution with small characters, as taught by Jacobsen,

incorporated into display system of Stoub, in order to optimize the optical view on display

device.

Regarding dependent claims 2, 3, 13, and 24, Stoub discloses:

formatting the document in accordance with the modified formatting variables; and

providing the document for presentation on the display (Stoub on col. 4, lines 31-39, col. 6, lines

38-48, and col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches automatically reformatting displayed material in response

to a user change in size of displayed font).

Regarding dependent claims 4 and 16, Stoub discloses:

wherein the value specified by the user data for any one of the at least one user-

modifiable variable comprises any one of a predetermined set of variable values (Stoub on col. 6,

lines 1-13 and 21-27 teaches selectively increase the size of the font (user-modifiable formatting

variable) such as 12- or 14-point type or other desirable font size (value for user-modifiable

formatting variable).

Regarding dependent claim 6, Stoub discloses the invention substantially as claimed as

described above, however, does not explicitly discloses "font value of "Large" and a font value

of "Small".

Jacobsen on col. 13, lines 15-30 teaches can display a low resolution image with large

characters or a high resolution with small characters (see Figures 8D-8E).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Jacobsen into Stoub to provide a low resolution image

with large characters and high resolution with small characters, as taught by Jacobsen,

incorporated into display system of Stoub, in order to optimize the optical view on display

device.

Regarding dependent claims 11, 22, and 31, Stoub discloses:

wherein a value for the leading variable optimized for readability comprises any value

within a range of 10 to 20 percent (Stoub on col. 6, lines 21-27 teaches using up arrow button for

increasing font size and using down arrow button for reducing font size).

Regarding independent claim 12 and (dependent claim 27), Stoub discloses:

An apparatus comprising: a processor; a display coupled to the processor; a user interface

selection device coupled to the processor; and a storage device, coupled to the processor,

comprising instructions, executable by the processor (Stoub on col. 1, line 13 and col. 5, lines

'36-42 teaches a computer system), for performing steps of:

a) receiving user data, via the user interface selection device, specifying a value for at least one user-modifiable formatting variable of a plurality of formatting variables used to control format of a document for display (Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13 and 21-27 teaches user-selected font such as Times New Roman (user-modifiable formatting variable); allowing user to selectively increase the size of the font (user-modifiable formatting variable) such as 12- or 14-point type or other desirable font size (value for user-modifiable formatting variable); col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches paragraph indent (formatting variable) and on col. 9, lines 26-42 teaches hyphenating words (formatting variable)) ; and

b) in response to step a) modifying at least a portion of the plurality of formatting variables, other than the variable specified in a), such that the modified variables are optimized for readability (Stoub on col. 3, lines 39-41 teaches allowing the user to modify font size to enhance readability of on-screen presentation of information (optimizing for readability); on col. 4, lines 31-39, col. 6, lines 38-48, and col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches automatically reformatting displayed material in response to a user change in size of displayed font; wherein the display page formatting can be configured to indent paragraphs, wrap words, and other word- processing commands (formatting variables)).

However, Stoub does not explicitly disclose "display form factor variable" and "one of a plurality of screen resolution settings".

Jacobsen is a system that can magnify the optical view of a handheld display device (see Abstract and col. 8, lines 42-52). Further, on col. 13, lines 15-30 teaches a low resolution image with large characters or a high resolution with small characters (see Figures 8D-8E) (plurality of screen resolution settings).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Jacobsen into Stoub to provide a low resolution image

with large characters and high resolution with small characters, as taught by Jacobsen,

incorporated into display system of Stoub, in order to optimize the optical view on display

device.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Stoub discloses:

A desktop display device (Stoub on col. 5, lines 46-53 teaches display window).

Regarding independent claims 23 (and dependent claim 14), Stoub discloses:

An apparatus comprising: a processor; a display coupled to the processor; and a storage

device, coupled to the processor, (Stoub on col. 1, line 13 and col. 5, lines 36-42 teaches a

computer system) comprising instructions, executable by the processor, for performing steps of:

a) receiving a value of a display form factor variable indicative of display characteristics

of the display (Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13 and 21-27 teaches user-selected font such as Times

New Roman (user-modifiable formatting variable); allowing user to selectively increase the size

of the font (user-modifiable formatting variable) such as 12- or 14-point type or other desirable

font size (value for user-modifiable formatting variable)); and

b) in response to step a) modifying at least a portion of a plurality of formatting variables,

other than the display form factor variable specified in a), such that the modified variables are

optimized for readability (Stoub on col. 3, lines 39-41 teaches allowing the user to modify font

size to enhance readability of on-screen presentation of information (optimizing for readability);

on col. 4, lines 31-39, col. 6, lines 38-48, and col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches automatically

reformatting displayed material in response to a user change in size of displayed font (factor);

wherein the display page formatting can be configured to indent paragraphs, wrap words, and

other word- processing commands (formatting variables)).

However, Stoub does not explicitly disclose "handheld display".

Jacobsen is a system that can magnify the optical view of a handheld display device (see

Abstract and col. 2, lines 23-26).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Jacobsen into Stoub to provide a handheld display device,

as taught by Jacobsen, incorporated into display system of Stoub, in order produce a reduced

image size at an appropriate distance for viewing.

Regarding dependent claim 25, Jacobsen discloses "handheld display has a resolution of 240

pixels by 320 pixels", on col. 2, lines 65-66 and col. 6, lines 40-41.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Jacobsen into Stoub to provide a handheld display device,

as taught by Jacobsen, incorporated into display system of Stoub, in order produce a reduced

image size at an appropriate distance for viewing.

Regarding dependent claim 29, Stoub discloses:

wherein a value for the font size variable optimized for readability comprises any value

within a range of 10 to 18 points (Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13 teaches user-selected font size such

as 12- or 14-point type or other desirable font size).

Regarding independent claim 32, Stoub discloses:

A computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure comprising:

a plurality of formatting variables for use in formatting a document for display via a

computer-based display, the plurality of formatting variables comprising at least one user--

modifiable formatting variable (Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13 and 21-27 teaches user-selected font

such as Times New Roman (user-modifiable formatting variable); allowing user to selectively

increase the size of the font (user-modifiable formatting variable) such as 12- or 14-point type or

other desirable font size (value for user-modifiable formatting variable); col. 7, lines 11-15

teaches paragraph indent (formatting variable) and on col. 9, lines 26-42 teaches hyphenating

words (formatting variable)); and

optimized formatting values corresponding to at least a portion of the plurality of

formatting variables, wherein the portion of the plurality of formatting variables is modified,

other than the at least one user-modifiable formatting variable based on user specified data for

the at least one user modifiable, such that the modified variables are optimized for readability

(Stoub on col. 3, lines 39-41 teaches allowing the user to modify font size to enhance readability

of on-screen presentation of information (optimizing for readability); on col. 4, lines 31-39, col.

6, lines 38-48, and col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches automatically reformatting displayed material in

response to a user change in size of displayed font; wherein the display page formatting can be

configured to indent paragraphs, wrap words, and other word- processing commands (formatting

variables)).

However, Stoub does not explicitly disclose "screen resolution variable".

Jacobsen is a system that can magnify the optical view of a handheld display device (see

Abstract and col. 8, lines 42-52). Further, on col. 13, lines 15-30 teaches a low resolution image

with large characters or a high resolution with small characters (see Figures 8D-8E).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Jacobsen into Stoub to provide a low resolution image

with large characters and high resolution with small characters, as taught by Jacobsen,

incorporated into display system of Stoub, in order to optimize the optical view on display

device.

8.   **Claim 8, 19, and 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Stoub and Jacobsen, as applied to claims 1, 12, and 23 above, and further in view of Farros
et al. (USPN 6,717,686 B1 – provisional application filed on 11/1999).**
Regarding dependent claims 8, 19, and 28, Stoub and Jacobsen discloses the invention

substantially as claimed as described above. Stoub discloses:

wherein the plurality of formatting variables comprises any of a font size variable, a font

face variable, a serif variable, a headings variable, a line length variable, a left margin variable, a

right margin variable, a top margin variable, a bottom margin variable, an indents variable, a

hyphenation variable, a justification variable and a language variable (Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13

teaches font size and font such as Times New Roman; on col. 7, lines 11-15 teaches paragraph

indent; and on col. 9, lines 26-42 teaches hyphenating words).

However, Stoub and Jacobsen do not explicitly disclose "leading variable".

Farros on col. 6, line 66 – col. 7, line 11 teaches the text design can have font size, style,

and other attributes that defines the design element; wherein spacing is specified with the

"LEADING" variable (also see Figure 5A).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Farros into Stoub and Jacobsen to provide a format

variable such as Leading variable, as taught by Farros, incorporated into systems of Stoub and

Jacobsen, in order to enhance the view of text within the text design on a display screen.

9.   **Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stoub and**

Jacobsen, as applied to claims 23 and 28 above, and further in view of Chang et al. (USPN

6,584,479 B2 – filed on 06/1998).

Regarding dependent 30, Stoub and Jacobsen discloses the invention substantially as claimed

as described above. Stoub on col. 6, lines 1-13 teaches user-selected font Times New Roman.

However, Stoub and Jacobsen do not explicitly disclose "wherein the font face is either sans serif

font or a serif font".

Chang does disclose "sans serif font or a serif font" on col. 15, lines 44-47 and line 63

and col. 16, lines 35-40 teaches the font can be serif, sans-serif, Times, Helvetical, etc; col. 1,

lines 38-40 teaches reformatting screen displayed pages of text and graphics; and col. 2, lines 30-

35 teaches enhance presentation data.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Chang into Stoub and Jacobsen to provide fonts such as

serif and sans-serif, as taught by Chang, incorporated into the font or text of Stoub and Jacobsen,

in order to allow the reformatting of displayed text and enhance presentation of the text.

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-4, 6, 8, 11-16, 19, 22-25, and 27-32 have

been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The Examiner has provided Jacobsen (USPN 6,486,862 B1) and Farros (USPN 6,717,686

B1) to teach the amended features in claims 1, 6, 8, 12, 23, 25, 27, and 32. Therefore, the

rejection of all pending claims is maintained.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Almari Yuan whose telephone number is 571-272-4104. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mondays - Fridays (8:30am - 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Feild, can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

AY
March 17, 2005